

# American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN—This steamer has arrived in New York, bringing late intelligence from Europe, and we regret to learn that the price of the great American staple, Cotton, had declined in England. The harvest was pronounced good, which will also cause a decline in the price of our Flour and Grain. Tobacco was firm, with an upward tendency. For further particulars the reader is referred to another part of our paper.

RE-ASSEMBLING OF THE CONVENTION OF TOBACCO PLANTERS—We have received the annexed requisition for the re-assembling of the Tobacco Planters, made by Gov. Sprigg, as President of the Convention which assembled in Washington in May last, by authority vested in him, whenever in his opinion the interests of the planters required another consultation, as to what further steps were requisite to be taken, in order to effect the object which originally caused their assemblage—and we would take this occasion to request the conductors of journals published in the Tobacco districts of the country, to give the call of the President a few insertions, and to urge upon the planters the necessity of an immediate attention to the suggestions contained therein;—the time is but limited, and if vigorous measures are not adopted in order to bring the subject fully and fairly before Congress early in the session, the delay of another year will be the inevitable consequence, before any efficient steps are authorised to be taken in order to relieve this great interest of our country from the enormous exactions imposed thereon by foreign governments. If the evidence heretofore presented in public documents of the crying injustice done to the business of a large and highly respectable body of producers of our country, is not sufficient to arouse, and induce them to give a portion of their energies to aid in the correction of the evil, then nothing farther that we can offer upon the subject can do so. The mighty political contest which is now convulsing the nation, will be over, and the "battle lost and won," before the assembling of Congress, when it is to be expected that that body will be settled down and enabled to attend to its legitimate duties, instead of spending the session, as was the case with the last, in political broils and pugilistic contests. "What's every body's business is nobody's," is an old and true adage—to avoid the effect of this, let some two or three gentlemen in every district or county, immediately on seeing the summons which we publish, make it their business to consult together and call meetings at such times and places as may be most convenient, and proceed to the appointment of delegates. We earnestly hope this matter will not be overlooked or laid aside amid the hurly-burly of the political strife with which we are surrounded—and we call

upon our cotemporaries in Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, immediately to present the subject to the planters of their respective states, in order that a full and efficient delegation from every section may be in attendance.

### NOTICE

To the Tobacco Planters throughout the United States.

By a resolution of the general convention of Tobacco Planters held in the city of Washington in May last, their President was authorised and empowered to re-assemble the Convention whenever in his judgment their interest might seem to require it; and the committee in their circular address to the planters having suggested the 15th day of December next as a suitable day for the re-assembling of the same; in virtue then of the resolution referred to and in concurrence with the views of the Committee, the 15th day of December next is hereby fixed upon and appointed as the day of said meeting in the city of Washington—And as it is deemed of the utmost importance that the convention when assembled should be as full as possible, it is respectfully and most earnestly recommended, that the planters throughout the Tobacco growing states, hold, in their respective counties, Conventions, as early in October as may be, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent them in conformity to this notice.

SAML. SPRIGG, Pres't.

Sept. 26th, 1840.

TOBACCO TRADE—The inspections in the city of Baltimore for the last week, of this article, was 1524 hhds.—The weekly average for some months past has been about 1000 hhds.—and notwithstanding these unusual supplies (remarks the American) prices have been well sustained, the market brisk, and no stocks of moment have accumulated in the public warehouses on planters' account. It affords us pleasure to be able to state that Baltimore maintains so well its reputation as the best Tobacco market on the Atlantic coast.

In that portion of our paper allotted for the prices current in the respective markets, will be found a detailed statement of the Tobacco trade at Liverpool, Eng. which will no doubt be interesting to our numerous readers engaged in its trade and culture.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—According to the annual statement of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1839, the amounts of exports was \$103,533,891.

Of the products of the Sea the exports amounted to ..... \$1,917,969  
Of the Forest, ..... 5,764,559  
Of Agriculture, ..... \$4,203,498  
Flour, ..... 6,925,170  
Rice, ..... 2,460,198  
..... 13,588,866  
Of Tobacco, ..... 9,839,913  
Of Cotton, ..... 61,238,983  
Of other agricultural products, ..... 263,043  
Of manufactures, &c. .... 10,927,529

FAILURES OF SALES OF BLOODED STOCK.—The Nashville Agriculturist informs us that in consequence of the political excitement, no sales of the cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. advertised by Maj. Clarkson of Cincinnati, Dr. Shelby, of Nashville, and others, were effected on the 19th Aug. as

anticipated. It was supposed the great crowd present would insure sales of all the animals offered, but gentlemen present in attendance at the South Western convention, could think of nothing but the Presidential election, and consequently bids were not made for the very best animals offered. The same effects have been witnessed in these quarters from a similar cause, and we agree with the Agriculturist, that the owners of good stock should not be discouraged, for there is nothing more certain than that fine stock will command money as soon as any other property in the country—but the all-absorbing subject now agitating the country must be disposed of, and the people settled down to their usual degree of calmness and reflection. "This country can never flourish but by the improvement of its agriculture and farm stock, and the sooner the people can be convinced of this the better. Good farms will produce good stock, and while good eating goes on, fat cattle and hogs will be in demand."

A VALUABLE STOCK OF HOGS.—Wm. P. Curd, of Fayette Co. Ky., advertises his stock of valuable hogs, perhaps equalled by none in the United States—embracing 14 Berkshire and 3 Irish Grazier breeding sows, and 4 Berkshire and 2 Irish Grazier boars, which cost over \$3000. During two years 31 silver cups have been awarded at different fairs, to these hogs. From them he has sold 110 pairs of pigs at \$40 the pair. 254 sows, some of which come 200 miles, have bred to his boars at \$10 each. All these facts indicate the fine popularity of this stock.

The following statement of the weight, cost and other characteristics of the boars, will no doubt be interesting to many of our readers.—The sows were purchased by Mr. C. at prices ranging from \$100 to \$200:—

1. Ben Shaker is a thorough bred Berkshire boar, pigged on the 1st August, 1836, now supposed to weigh from 800 to 1000 lbs. He was purchased by me at a cost of \$300. I have since refused an offer for him, at the Lexington fair, of \$1000. He has served 140 sows at \$10 each.

2. Bay Bill is a thorough bred Berkshire boar, pigged on the 19th March, 1837, supposed to weigh from 500 to 600 lbs. He has served 60 sows at \$10 each, and cost me \$200.

3. Billy Barlow is a thorough bred Berkshire, pigged 25th May, 1839, but twelve months old, and his supposed weight is 300 to 400 lbs. He has served but few sows, but I will show him for any amount, against any hog in the United States.

4. Scioto is also a thorough bred Berkshire boar, of the stock of the last importation of 1839, pigged August 27th, 1839, and now at the age of nine months, will weigh 250 lbs. Because of his youth he has served but few sows.

5. Daniel O'Connell is a thorough bred Irish Grazier, was pigged Feb. 28th, 1836, and is supposed to weigh from 600 to 700 lbs. He cost me \$200; has been competitor for 13 different prizes, silver cups, of which he received 12, the 13th being taken by Ben Shaker, at Lexington, in 1839.

Whilst upon this subject, we would remark, that at the late Fair at Ellicott's Mills, an imported Irish boar and sow were sold, the former at about \$35, the latter for \$110—they were uncommonly fine animals, and elicited the admiration of ever beholder. It was feared from the indications given by the boar, that his removal from the



place would be attended with danger to his life, otherwise he would have brought at least \$150, as we know one gentleman who would have given that price for him. He was purchased by Mr. Robt. Howard, and the sow by Geo. Law, Esq. of this city, and we congratulate those gentlemen on the valuable additions thus made to their stocks.

#### BERKSHIRE HOGS.

*Black Locust Grove, Mo. Sept. 21, 1839.*

Hon. J. BUEL:—Dear Sir,—Will you request your neighbor, C. N. Bement, to inform us, what is the general or common color of full bred Berkshire pigs. We have some in this country, brought from Ohio, which are black, claiming to be full blood; some, said to come from New York, which are white, said to be full blood; the owner of which says there are no genuine Berkshires that are black. Both kinds that are here are good hogs; the white ones have heavy ears, the black ones small ears. Now, our desire is not to be imposed on as to the blood; if we have the genuine Berkshire, we wish to know it; if not, we want them. An answer is requested.

Respectfully yours, A. H. F. PAYNE.

In compliance with the above request, I have extracted from the "Complete Grazier," describing them as they were exhibited in 1807, by the late Sir William Curtis, at the cattle show of Lord Somerville, where they attracted universal admiration.

"They were of the Berkshire breed; the specific characters of which are a reddish color, with brown or black spots; sides very broad; body thick, close and well formed; short legs; the head well placed, and the ears large, and generally standing forward, sometimes pendant over their eyes. Another distinctive mark of this breed is, that the best are without bristles; their hair is long and curly; and from the rough appearance, seems to indicate coarse skin and flesh; but, in fact, both are fine, and the bacon is of very superior quality. The hogs arrive at a very large size, and have been reared even to the weight of 113 stone, (904 lbs.)"

From "London's Encyclopædia of Agriculture," published in 1831, I extract the following description of the Berkshire pigs at that time.

"The Berkshire breed is distinguished by being in general, of a tawny, white or reddish color; spotted with black; large ears, hanging over the eyes; thick, close and well made in the body; legs short; small in the bone; having a disposition to fatten quickly; and when well fed, the flesh is fine. Berkshire has long been famous for its breed of swine, which, as it now stands, is in the third class, in point of size, excellent in all respects, but particularly as a cross for heavy, slow-feeding sorts. It has extended itself from the district from which it takes its name over most parts of the island; is the sort mostly fattened at the distilleries; feeds to a great weight; is good for either pork or bacon; and is supposed by many as the most hardy, both in respect to their nature and the food on which they are fed."

The Berkshire pigs, imported by S. Hawes, Esq. in 1832, of which I came in possession in 1835, differ, in some respects, from either of the foregoing descriptions; and they are the ones from which have originated pretty much all the Berkshires now generally introduced in almost every section of this continent. The color is invariably black with white spots on the body; feet sometimes tipped with white; and some white on the face and nose. Short and smooth coats; fine skinned; some of them have smaller heads and ears than those described above; long, round and deep in the body; short in the leg; broad on the hips and loin; large and full in hind quarters; hams well let down; and light in the bone and offal. The sows are good breeders and nurses, producing two litters in the year, from eight to fifteen at a litter.

I never have seen one of the full bred Berkshires entirely black; in fact, I should look with a very suspicious eye on one without some white, let it come from where it would.

They may, with propriety, be termed "graziers," for they will feed and do well on grass alone. After the pigs are taken from the sows in the spring, I cause rings to be put in their noses, and turn them out to pasture, without any other food, until they litter again in the fall. This is not only a great saving of expense, but saves considerable time, which can be more profitably employed in the field.

I have now an imported Berkshire boar, from a different strain, with more bone and size, which I intend breeding to this fall, and hope to have a good supply of pigs for sale in the coming spring. He is lighter colored than the former importations; was one year old last June, and measures 5 feet and 6 inches from his nose to the root of his tail, and around his girth 3 feet and 4 inches, in ordinary condition. Very small head and ears; legs short and of sufficient size to sustain great weight when fattened. Yours respectfully, CALEB N. BEMENT.  
*Three Hills Farm, Nov. 12th, 1839.*

From the Western Farmer.

#### THE DISPOSITION TO FATTEN OF DIFFERENT BREEDS OF HOGS.

To be able to decide, as nearly as possible, what particular kind of hog, of all those imported into this country from other countries, as well as the productions of these by crossing them with one another, has the readiest disposition to fatten, is a point of very great importance and interest. Although we have not, at present, any statements from agriculturists and stock raisers in the western country upon this particular point in hogs, yet we have, from foreign sources, and from other parts of the country, some data upon which to found a few pretty certain conclusions on this subject: and until we have further information in this matter, from those farmers who may be curious and patriotic enough to make the necessary experiments, we will content ourselves in laying before our readers all our knowledge derived from foreign trials of this kind, and from some acquaintance we have had with swine in England. In the first place, it is hardly necessary to mention, that the Chinese hog has been always distinguished above all the other breeds by its peculiar aptitude to lay on fat; but owing to its being but a poor breeder, the pure breed is but little cultivated. Of this breed there are two nearly distinct kinds, the white and the black. There is also a mixed breed of this kind, being spotted and mixed black and white; some of them have prick ears, like the true breed, and others have ears round at the ends, and hanging downwards. These are coarser than the former, but they, unlike them, are remarkably prolific, are good nurses, and will, with proper care, bring up two litters within the year. They are, however, not good store pigs, rarely attaining any great weight, and much more difficult to fatten than the original stock of the Chinese breed.

The next in order of fattening propensities, after the true China breed, either black or white, seems to be the Woburn or Bedford breed, a new variety introduced by the Duke of Bedford. They are of various colors, well formed, hardy, very prolific, and have attained to nearly twice the weight of all other hogs, except the Chinese and Berkshire, within the same given period of time—and even the Berkshire they have surpassed to some not inconsiderable amount. Then, as almost universally admitted, follow the Berkshire, too well known to require description. These crossed with the Chinese have produced a race possessing some excellent fattening and other good qualities, and are known in England as the *Tonkey breed*. The Berkshires are dispersed over the whole of England, and therefore have varied both in form and color; but the best are in the neighborhood of Tamworth, in Staffordshire, from the famous *Tamworth boar*. The crosses, also, from this breed are very numerous in England, and are highly rated in their different districts. After the Berkshire, in kindliness of fattening, must be rated the *Essex half black pigs*, raised by Mr. Western, of Felix Hall. They are short haired, fine skinned, smaller head and ears than the Berkshires; short snubby noses, very fine bone, broad and deep in the belly, and full in the hind quarters; the sows are good breeders, but they are not near such good nurses as the Berkshires. The *Lincolnshire* rank next, and in point of profit are hardly less than the *Essex*. They are white, and rather tender. This breed is much the same as the *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. The *Sussex* breed is smaller than the Berkshire. It is a variety of the *Essex*, and is a very valuable kind of hog. It may be classed next in order for fattening properties, and what is deserving of notice, arrives at maturity sooner than any other kind. The *Hampshire* fatten kindly to a very great size and weight. The *Northampton*, *Shropshire*, and *Yorkshire*, are of large size, but fatten more slowly. The *Cheshire* are the largest hogs except the *Rudgwick*, which is the largest in the kingdom of Great Britain. The *Essex* and *Hertford* breed, as it is called, has taken premiums from the London and Smithfield cat-

tle club, and is held in high estimation. We then classify the different breeds for fattening propensities (until we are further informed by sufficient comparative experiments,) in the following order:—

1. The Chinese.
2. The Woburn or Bedford.
3. The Berkshire.
4. The *Essex* half black.
5. The *Lincolnshire*, &c. &c.

We ought not to omit to mention that the Neapolitan stock of swine have a very great aptitude to fatten. In the meanwhile, we copy from the Franklin Farmer, the following interesting letter from Samuel D. Martin, Esq. of Kentucky, on this subject, and it would seem, that as far as his friend's experiments have gone, that the Woburn breed of hogs, as we have stated, stand pre-eminent in that most valuable characteristic—quickness in taking on flesh.

#### A proposition to test the relative disposition to fatten, of different breeds of Hogs.

The hogs raised and fattened in Kentucky, it is believed, amount to more than two millions of dollars annually, and consume in the raising and fattening, more than a million of bushels of corn, besides rye, oats, wheat, and grass.

It would be of great value to the state, to have such experiments made as will test the value of the different breeds, and ascertain which is the best machine for turning our surplus grain into meat.

Some hogs will make double the quantity of meat out of a given measure of corn than will be made by others. Therefore it must be very plain, that the persons feeding bad breeds must suffer considerable loss. No man should keep a bad breed, when he can get a better. But it is to be regretted, that sufficient experiments have not been made, to determine clearly which is the best breed.

I have made some experiments between the two most valuable breeds that I have, but they were not conducted so as to be clearly satisfactory. I put two Berkshires and two Woburns into the same pen, and fed them together. The experiment resulted greatly in favor of the Woburns. But they were all fed in the same trough, nor do I know what was consumed by each.

In a trial lately made by William and Isaac Barclay, of Jessamine, between two boars, the Woburn gained fifty pounds more in thirty days, than the Berkshire. But here again we have no account of what each consumed. The trial was made for the reputation of the stock, and it is presumed that both had as much as they would eat.

For the purpose of making a set of experiments that will be satisfactory, I would propose to the advocates of other breeds, to furnish Woburn hogs or pigs, barrow or sow, to be fed by some disinterested person, in such a way as to ascertain which will come earliest to maturity, fatten easiest, consume the least food, and travel best to market.

I would propose that two or three pigs be fed upon a certain allowance, and that the balance shall have as much as they will eat. That they be kept in separate stalls, and an exact account be kept of what is consumed by each one. To be kept in this way until they are ready for market, and one of each kind be sent to our most distant market, weighed at starting, at the journey's end, and after they are dressed. The balance to be sent to our nearest market, weighed before starting, and upon reaching the place have their gross and neat weights ascertained.

If my proposition should be accepted, each person to pay the proportion of the expense of the experiment.

If the above proposition is not accepted, I will feed a Woburn barrow, sow, or pig, against any other hog in the state that has no Woburn blood in it.

No proposition that has any thing like a bet or wager attached to it will be accepted by me, but I wish to feed to ascertain what the different kind of hogs will do.

SAM. D. MARTIN.

Mr. Curd, whose stock of hogs is mentioned in another place, gives the following description of his barrow:

*Black Hawk* is mentioned as a single instance of the capabilities and excellence of his stock. He is a thorough bred Berkshire barrow; was out of *Black Rose*, by Ben Shaker, and was sold when eight months old for \$100. But in putting him into a cart we so injured him as to destroy his usefulness as a boar. After about three months, he was altered, and put up with my fattening hogs, weighing then 122 lbs.; after being fed for 64 days,



he was taken out and again weighed, and lifted the beam at 410 lbs.; showing the astonishing gain of 4½ lbs. per day; he is now fed solely on grass, and weighs 550 lbs. at the age of two years.

From the Nashville Agriculturist.

#### THE GARGET IN COWS.

Nothing is more frequent than to see cows with sore udders, particularly after parturition. By the generality of people, an inflamed bag is scarcely considered as a disease of any serious character; nevertheless, if it is neglected but a short time, it often becomes incurable.—From all noted writers on the diseases of cattle, which I have examined, I presume there is no impropriety in classing most diseases of the udder and teats, under the head of garget.

The Symptoms are, tightness, feverishness and tenderness of the bag. Sometimes the teats become very much enlarged, crack open, and ulcers are formed. If not stopped in this stage, the inflammation assumes a much worse character; the internal substance of the udder becomes enlarged; the quarters swell, become caked, and tumors are formed. In a short time the milk coagulates, and local inflammation takes place. Then the effects become fearful and dangerous; often one quarter is destroyed, sometimes half the udder, and occasionally the whole "udder is spoiled."

In some instances, the affected parts have been known to mortify and fall off; in other instances, the parts have been removed by the knife to stop the gangrene. Thus valuable milkers are often destroyed by what should not have injured them by proper treatment. As in every other disease, "an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure."

The causes of this disease are many. Most frequently cows, immediately after calving, give more milk than their calves can consume, and when neglected in this situation, the udder, by a constant superabundance of milk, becomes swollen and highly feverish, and it is soon so exceedingly painful that they cannot bear the calf to take its usual allowance of milk. Sometimes the garget is occasioned by carelessness in drying up cows. If the milking suddenly ceases, the cow must be a poor milker whose udder does not inflame, and without speedy relief, suffer much injury. When it is desirable to stop cows from milking, they should be slightly milked once a day for the first week, and afterwards more seldom till the udder shrinks. Cows sometimes in lying down press upon their udders and so bruise them as to cause garget. I knew a valuable cow much injured last year, by driving her with a full udder through the woods, where by jumping many logs it became so bruised as to require months to cure it. Cows that run amongst briars, often have their bags so lacerated, as to refuse their milk either to their young or the milk maids, and soon hardness and fever are the result, and confirmed garget. English writers tell us, that cattle which feed on boggy grounds are much more liable to it than others. In some districts young heifers and dry cows are said to become affected with garget; but how that is I cannot see: yet the authority is so good it is difficult to disbelieve.

Preventives—As young cows are most frequently attacked, great care should be taken when they first have calves. Imprudent persons often tie, beat and thump cows to milk them, and by this rash treatment they grow ill, hold up their milk, and kick the balance of their lives. Two years ago I purchased a young cow, that it was thought would never become gentle. She had been chained, hobbled and bruised, but all to no good effect. She would kick with fore and hind feet, horn and bite all at the same time. She was truly a vixen. All the time it was thought her disposition was so uncivilized that she was only obeying the impulses of her nature; but on taking her home, I was pleased with her appearance, and as she had crossed the water, I thought it was a pity for such a creature to be spoiled in her milking qualities, and I resolved on trying a faithful hand with her. On examination I found her udder was very sore from briar scratches, and her teats had been so long inflamed that they were really cracked open. The first thing I did, was to gently wash the udder in warm water; then she was milked with care, and afterwards the udder was well bathed with greasy dish water, and this was repeated at every milking; the effect was, in a short time she was well, gentle, and an abundant milker. Cows after calving should have about one-half or two-thirds of the milk drawn night and morning, before the calf gets any. By

this course the calf will completely empty the bag, and so work and break it as to put disease entirely out of the question. Calves should not be suffered to run with their dams under any circumstances. More often than otherwise, farmers conclude so the calves and cows are together, all will be well; but upon examination the udders are inflamed, and dangerous garget ensues. Let the calves go to their mothers three times a day, with the precaution of milking before the sucking takes place, and the calves will grow faster, the cows give much more milk, and there is no danger of disease of the udder. If it is thought to be too much trouble to turn the cow and calf together three times a day, permit me to say, no man should keep a cow that is not worth enough for this extra trouble.

Remedy.—Endless have been the prescriptions for this disease, and doubtless some of them have proved successful; but some of them are worse than useless. In the milder forms of the disease, the milk should be drawn at least three times in the day, and the udder bathed with "pot liquor," warm and greasy salt and water, or anything that will open the pores and excite the skin. Red pepper tea, in most stages, is an excellent remedy. In higher states of inflammation, fomentations will be important, with bleeding, light physic, and young and tender grass. When the udder cakes, and suppuration is manifested, the lancet should be used upon the afflicted part. If the disease does not speedily yield to this treatment, Mr. Youatt says, "recourse must be had to iodine, which often has admirable effects in diminishing glandular enlargements. It should be applied externally in the form of an ointment (one part of the hydriodate of potash being well saturated with seven parts of lard) one or two drachms of which should be rubbed into the diseased portion of the udder every morning and night. At the same time hydriodate may be given internally in doses gradually increased from six to twelve grains daily." The udder should be carefully watched, and where there are indurations which are not scattered, the lancet must be used. These indurations frequently remain after all the inflammation subsides; but always with detriment, as the quantity of milk is lessened, and the udder ever after continues tender, and quite subject to inflammations. I repeat again, the main object of the farmer should be to manage his cattle properly at the proper time, and there will be but little danger of cows being seriously injured by garget.

T. F., Ed.

#### CREAM POT CATTLE AND TEN HILLS FARM.

One of the most attractive places to the agriculturist in the vicinity of Boston, is the Ten Hills Farm, occupied and managed by Col. S. Jacques, and owned by an association principally composed of rich merchants in Boston. The object of the association was to form a stock farm, and a company was formed of one hundred shares of three hundred dollars each, the property held in trust for the owners of the shares. On this money the proprietors receive from Col. Jacques five per cent annually, or fifteen hundred dollars in the whole. It is a noble instance of private liberality, for the advancement of agriculture. How easily might such a pattern farm be established in any of our rich agricultural counties, if the same spirit of improvement was as operative in them as in Boston. On this farm Col. Jacques bred the celebrated merino ram which yielded 42 lbs. of wool at three shearings, an amount probably not equalled by that of any sheep in this country, merino or otherwise.

But the most interesting object on the Ten Hills Farm is the breed of cattle, called by Col. Jacques, the Cream Pot Breed, and which for richness of milk are unrivalled. The origin of this stock, according to Mr. Colman, was a fine native cow raised in Groton, Massachusetts, but of her origin farther, nothing is known. She was sold to a gentleman near Boston, a dealer in milk, and so rich was her milk, that the movement necessary in carrying it, frequently converted it into butter. Mr. Jacques procured this cow, and by crossing with the short horn bull Celebs, afterwards owned by Mr. Jacques, originated the breed which has since become so famous. Mr. Jacques a short time since informed Gov. Hill, that "this celebrated bull, while in his possession, went to four hundred cows at ten dollars each; and on his head he received in cash thirty-eight hundred dollars." Col. Jacques' improvements have received the test of three generations, and he has now about forty cows and heifers, and ten or a dozen bulls and bull calves. The color of this stock is a rich deep red, one of the most beautiful and favorite colors,

and of good form and proportions; and in the language of Mr. Colman, "if they continue to display the extraordinary properties by which they are now distinguished, they promise to prove themselves for dairy purposes the most valuable race of animals ever known among us;" and in that of Gov. Hill, "such an animal as the five months calf, at the price of one hundred dollars, for a breeder, would be capital well invested, if kept only for the use of a farm of a dozen cows."

Col. Jacques' own account of the manner and object in his course of breeding, is as follows: "It has been my object to effect such an improvement in milch cows, as should produce the greatest quantity of rich milk, affording the largest quantity of butter. There is a greater difference in a pecuniary point of view, between a good and a poor cow, than among any other domestic animals. In some yards may be found those that will not produce more than three pounds per week, and others that will make nine, and all on the same keep. As we sometimes hear of cows, which have produced seventeen pounds of butter per week, and even more, it occurred to me to inquire why a breed or race could not be formed with the same valuable properties. This I have attempted; and have carried it to the third generation, and I am confident of success. I have a cow whose milk has produced nine pounds of the best butter in three days; and this on grass feed only. This I call my Cream pot breed."

It is evident to us that Col. Jacques has adopted the true course in producing a valuable stock. He selected animals combining the qualities he desired to perpetuate in the greatest degree; and in continuing his operations, a selection only of such for breeding as evince the same properties, have been chosen by him. With this precaution, he cannot fail of success. The qualities that in the first instance may have been partially accidental, become constitutional and permanent, and we can see no good reason why the Cream Pot stock of Mr. Jacques should not become as celebrated as the short horns of Messrs. Collings or Berry, to which, indeed, they are so nearly allied.—Cultivator.

I see it stated in Hoope's Practical Farmer, that an efficient remedy for destroying caterpillars, aphides, and other insects, preying upon the leaves and limbs of fruit, ornamental and shade trees, is to bore a hole into the tree with a gimblet, about one third of its diameter—then fill the hole with a small quantity of flour of sulphur and plug the hole with a wooden peg. The sulphur is decomposed and carried into circulation by the sap, and is exhaled by the leaves in a gaseous state, while it poisons and kills all the caterpillars and insects preying upon them. I have heard of mercurial ointment being used in the above manner, and have tried the experiment without effect. The *Cerculio* has become a very destructive insect to smooth skin fruits, in consequence of their immense numbers, no pains having heretofore been taken, heretofore, to destroy them. It occurred to me that they could not well withstand the fumes of sulphur. I accordingly made a strong smoke of brimstone on a frying-pan, and had it held in such a manner that the tree would be enveloped by the smoke—this was done repeatedly early in the morning after a rain or heavy dew, and while the fruit was tender and liable to be attacked. The consequence was, that last season, I was so fortunate as to have some Apricots, a good many Nectarines, and a fine quantity of Plums, in perfection. Previously, my Plums and Nectarines were nearly all destroyed by the *Cerculio*: this season, the late frosts were more fatal.—Ten. Agriculturist.

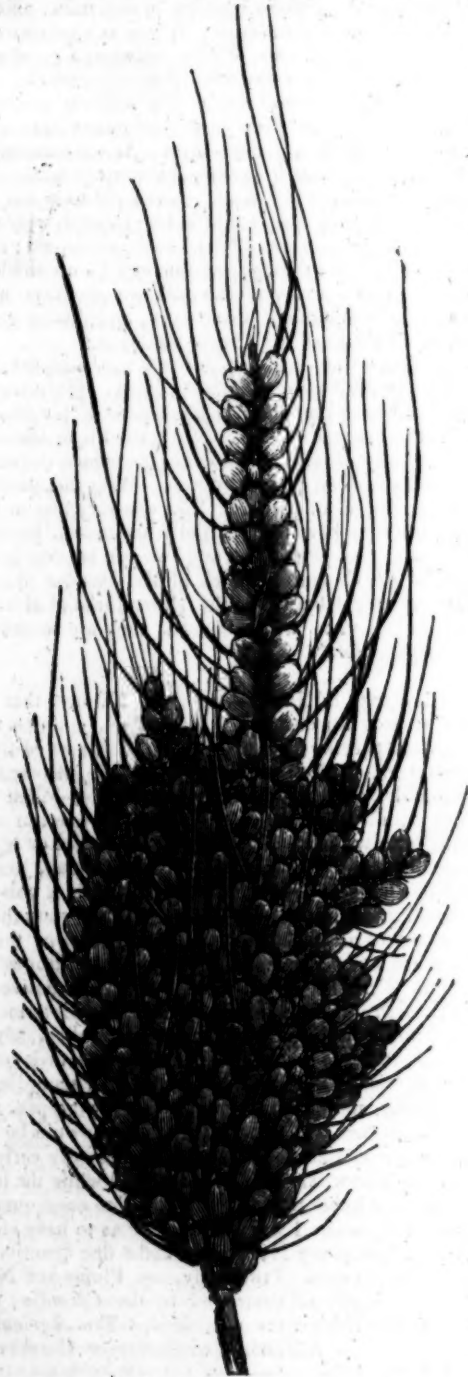
A FARMER OF DAVIDSON COUNTY.

EGYPTIAN FLAX.—We have a specimen of Egyptian flax, from a cargo of 1000 tons now on its way to Scotland. The fibre is long, tough, and well colored, and sufficiently fine for any purpose to which Baltic flax is now applied. It has been raised by the government of Egypt, which could quickly increase the supply to an enormous extent, provided a demand for it were got up in this country. We are informed by an experienced flax spinner, from whom we received the specimen, that the trade with Egypt holds out inducements which if laid hold of, would soon materially affect our flax trade with the Baltic. Besides having a sea voyage free from all periodical obstructions, the flax can be obtained at a lower price, the manufacturer at the same time opening up a new and extensive market for the unfinished material.—London paper.

Let your lambs, your pigs, and calves, be sheltered.



**NEW SPECIES OF WHEAT**—We have been favoured by our respected fellow-citizen, Wm. Geo. Read, Esq. with the following communication, and we have deemed it of sufficient interest to incur the expense of an engraving from the drawing furnished by Mr. Read. With regard to the probability of our Maryland farmers being forward to any considerable extent in making so costly an experiment, we think it is not to be expected—although we do not doubt that there are some gentlemen of wealth and public spirit who will give it a trial.



BALTIMORE, September 4, 1840.

**J. S. Skinner, Esq.**—Dear Sir—I avail myself of the polite offer of our friend Gen. Steuart, to transmit to you an extract from a letter received by me this morning, from my early friend Alpheus Baker, Esq., of Abbeville, South Carolina—a gentleman whose statements are entitled to implicit confidence:

"The wheat to which you allude, was brought to this place from the Osage nation, by Col. Spieren, who had been sent to them as a Commissioner by the President of the U. S. Mr. S. brought seven heads; he gave me one: I offered him \$5 a head for the other six, which he refused; but afterwards gave them all to me, to cultivate, and give him one-half of the crop, which I have done. I sowed the wheat on the second day of January, 1840, in my garden, in drills 18 inches apart in the drill. I believe

every seed came up, and each seed produced a stool of from 20 to 50 stems or straws. Each head of wheat contains from 100 to 150 seeds; I forgot to tell you that the original head that Mr. S. gave me was not planted; that it was overlooked; and that I have it yet. There were about ten thousand heads produced from the six planted. The wheat was planted at least six weeks or two months too late; and some of it was injured by excessive rains and storms; but all who saw it agreed, that it stood the stress of weather better by far than any wheat in the country.—They all agreed that, as a wheat, it was, when grown, indescribably grand. We sell the wheat at \$5 per head.—If you think it would be a desideratum in your State, I will send you 1500 or 2000 heads."

My friend has accompanied this statement with the accompanying drawing of a head of the wheat in question, and subjoins a note that the grains are large and fair. As he has consulted me on the expediency of offering the seed for sale in Maryland, you would much oblige me by stating, at your earliest convenience, whether you think our farmers would be forward to any considerable extent in making so costly an experiment.

Your obt. serv't.,

WM. GEORGE READ.

**THE COTTON CROP**—We are not disposed to be alarmists, and are generally slow to place much confidence in the outcries about the failure of the crops, which are renewed year by year—and from this cause we have not inclined to the opinion entertained by some in regard to the extensiveness of the injury sustained by the cotton planters the present season; but we can no longer hesitate in acknowledging the fact, that from the general information received from Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, there will be a considerable falling off in those states, in comparison with the last four or five years. The caterpillar, the boll-worm, and other insects, together with the heavy rains, are the causes which have operated to produce this heavy failure in the prospects of the planter. In Georgia also the complaint is made of the ravages of the worm, which is thus described in the Athens Banner of the 11th inst. which paper states that by its ravages, the prospect for a cotton crop is almost entirely cut off:

"This worm attacks the bolls before they open, commencing near the stem, and eating into the boll, and destroying all within. The worm is at first of a dark color, but becomes green by eating the cotton, and is from half an inch to an inch and a half long. Several bolls with the worms upon them have been brought us for inspection.—The eggs from which the worm is hatched are supposed to be deposited by a bug, about one-fourth the size of the June bug, and resembles it in shape."

The Red River (La.) Whig of the 5th, says:

"The editor has just returned from an excursion into the country, and in a ride of 25 miles he did not pass a single plantation that had not been visited by the boll-worm and caterpillar. The latter, in immense bodies, had been marching over the fields, stripping the cotton stalks of every leaf, every bud and every blossom—leaving nothing at all save the naked stalk and branches and the matured bolls. Stripped as they are of their foliage, the plants have the appearance of being singed by fire, which, however, was not sufficient to destroy them entirely.—Such is the appearance of the fields where the caterpillars have finished their work; but in others, where they have just commenced, their presence is marked by holes which they have drilled in the leaves, all of which disappear in a few days after the ravages begin—for they destroy thoroughly, when they commence, and with a rapidity inconceivable to those who have not witnessed their movements. The work of destruction seems not to be confined to any particular district, but their ravages are extensive, having reached the plantations on Bayous Boeuf, Robert and Rapide. In the Parish of Natchitoches the caterpillar is also busily at work. From all accounts the probability is that scarce a half crop will be raised in the Red river country, unless something should immediately occur to destroy the caterpillars that are marching by armies over the whole region."

A letter from Mobile, dated Sept. 12th, says:

"I am inclined to think the growing crop will not ex-

ceed in all 1,600,000 bales.—One of my friends last season made 480 bales, and his prospects were good up to the 5th inst.; he now says the worm is staying by fields, and he will be cut off one half. If South Alabama turns out 300,000 bales, she will do well.

"The crop of South Alabama being 150,000 bales short, the quantity of Bagging will be 15,000 pieces less wanted here than last season; so the bagging speculators must look out: prices will decline. Planters are curtailing their orders from one-third to one-half."

When the above intelligence reaches the European markets, an advance in the price of this great staple of our country must inevitably follow.

**BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURE.**—Mr. Shother M. Helm, of New Haven, Nelson Co. Ky., advertises for a competent person to join him in the above business.—He makes the following advantageous offer:—"He will furnish 1300 acres of land—150 acres of which is alluvial, equal to the best land on the Mississippi, perfectly dry, and capable of producing 100 bushels of corn per acre—the whole tract is suitable to the beet culture, and can be cultivated every year if necessary. He will furnish all the hands and other means necessary to commence the business advantageously, and will give to any competent gentleman who will join his skill to the means stated, a sufficient portion of the profits to make a liberal compensation for his time and labor."

**SILK MANUFACTURE IN FRANCE.**—According to a recent statistical statement, there are in France 649 looms, producing annually a value in silks of £211,640,000, (or \$40,000,000.) These looms give occupation to 169,280 workmen, and employ £139,623,330 of silk, (\$26,118,000.) The price of work is £70,926,670 (\$13,300,000)—or about £300, (\$56 26) for each workman. The profit and interest of the capital employed is £21,000,000.

The manufactures of Lyons alone occupy 40,000 looms and employ 80,000 workmen. They produce 100 millions of francs; (near \$20,000,000.) The home consumption of France in silks is 73 millions of francs, (\$14,000,000) and the exportation is £123,550,000, (\$26,000,000.)

#### THIRTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

This great Anniversary Exhibition of the choice products of Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Arts, will open to visitors at Niblo's Garden, in the city of New York, on Monday, the 5th of October, 1840. Articles for competition, in order to be entitled to all the privileges of the Fair, must be delivered on the previous Friday or Saturday.

An Address on "Home production, and particularly that of Silk," will be delivered at the Repository of the American Institute, on Wednesday evening, the 7th of October, at 8 o'clock.

On Friday, the 9th of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the Ploughing Exhibition, for testing such ploughs as have been entered for competition at the Fair, will commence in some suitable field near the city, which will hereafter be noticed in the public prints. It will be conducted by a committee, selected from the Board of Managers and the Board of Agriculture.

On Wednesday the 14th of October, at 12 o'clock, M., the Exhibition of pure blood Cattle and choice farming Live Stock will be made within or near the Garden. As they will be selected by the Judges for this purpose, they must be entered on the books of the Fair by 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 13th of October.

The last year, inconvenience was experienced from the Cattle, &c. being placed at a distance from the general exhibition; to remedy which arrangements will be made for receiving them in the neighborhood of the Garden, where they will be taken care of at a moderate per diem charge for each head, previously limited and defined by the committee, so as to prevent imposition on strangers. The will be subjected to no other charge.

On Thursday evening, October 17th, at 7½ o'clock, the Anniversary Address will be delivered in some spacious building in the city, and will be succeeded by the annual Supper the same evening.

On Friday evening, the 16th of October, the 13th Fair will close, with the public annunciation of the Premiums awarded, and an Address by the President of the Institute.

On Saturday, the 17th of October, at the earliest hour,



articles exhibited will be delivered, on the exhibitor presenting to the attendant the receipt or check given by the Clerk of the Fair. And the owners of articles are earnestly requested to remove them in the course of the day.

Much of the attention of the Managers will be devoted to Agriculture. They will be aided by the Board of Agriculture, composed chiefly of practical farmers. The Plough, the great instrument of human sustenance and civilization, will claim their first regard; and such as may be sent to the coming Fair for competition, will be tested by actual experiment. The competition already excited, has brought invention and skill to bear upon this instrument, and it is believed Ploughs made for the purpose, essentially improved, will be exhibited at the Thirteenth Fair. The displays of the select productions of the Garden and the Field promise to be more abundant than ever.

Not the least interesting portion of the last Exhibition were the noble high blood animals, the Cattle, &c., from this and other States. It is hoped that those public spirited gentlemen who took such a deep interest last year, will appear again with increased zeal, and that others will follow their example.

Improved Agricultural Machines and Implements of all kinds are desirable objects of exhibition. The occasion will afford the best opportunity for their display, and for our farmers to learn the multiplied improvements in Agricultural Labor-saving Machines, which have not until recently received from them the attention their value demands. It is believed that the Mechanic Arts are competent, if properly applied for this purpose, to dispense with a large proportion of the heavy labor and drudgery heretofore deemed indispensable to farming operations. The Steam Machine will be so adapted, as to propel the lighter and more delicate machines, and also of sufficient power to move those more massive and ponderous.

No farmer whose convenience will by any means admit, should forego this opportunity.

The progress in the culture and manufacture of Silk the last year, and the preparations making for the coming Fair, promise a rich treat to those who feel an interest in this new branch of industry; and the experience of this year, we think, will demonstrate that the Mulberry possesses an intrinsic, as well as a speculative value.

Exhibitors of Silk will do a service by accompanying their contributions with accurate details of their experiments.

The large and growing importations of Silk fabrics have done much to produce the general embarrassments which have prevailed, and which can be readily remedied by increased home production. It is our policy to follow the example of Great Britain, by limiting as much as possible the importation of such articles as can conveniently be produced within the country. A Gold Medal will be awarded for the Silk Reel, adjudged the best.

#### PLOUGHING.

Farmers have been considerably divided in opinion on two points connected with ploughs, or rather with ploughing; one of these regarding the manner in which the furrow slice should be turned over; and the other, the depth to which land should be ploughed. Some have contended that the furrow slice should never be laid flat, but always in such an inclined position, that the edge of one slice should just rest on the next one, leaving under the edge so raised, a vacancy nearly as deep as the thickness of the furrow slice. This, it is contended, is advantageous, by hastening decomposition, and by allowing water to pass freely off without injury to young plants. Other farmers maintain as strenuously that the furrow slice should in all cases be laid perfectly flat, or reversed in such a manner that a field after ploughing should be as level as before, the plough simply reversing the surface of the slice. In this, as in a majority of controverted points, our experience and observation leads us to conclude that both sides are partly right, and partly wrong. We have found that, if on lands strong and with a tenacious or impervious subsoil, which retained for some time what water fell upon it, the furrow slice was slightly lapped, so as to leave a space below, young plants suffered less from a wet season, or an undue accumulation of water, than they would if the furrow slice was fully inverted, and the surface made smooth and even. On the contrary we have been led to believe that on a light soil, or one inclining to be dry or porous, it was better to invert the surface completely, and by rolling, render the surface smooth, and its particles as compact as possible. A surface so treated, will retain its moisture longer than if left

in a state more loose and friable, and the conduct power will be increased by the particles being brought more closely in contact. Let the farmer, then, whose subsoil is impermeable to water lay his furrows, as dipping as he pleases; the more space below, the better for him; but on a light porous soil, lay the surface flat, and make it as dense as it well can be. The benefit, which compressing sandy soils confers, is well understood in Norfolk, in England, where the treading of the sheep in feeding the turnips in the field, is considered not the least beneficial part of the culture required for the production of wheat.

Nearly the same remarks may be applied to the other controverted point, viz: that which relates to the depth of ploughing. The propriety or impropriety of deep ploughing must be determined by the soil itself; by its condition, in reference to a supply of vegetable matter in the soil, and the depth to which it has been formerly ploughed. Where the stratum of fertile soil is thin, and the subsoil, no matter from what cause, incapable of promoting vegetation, it is bad policy to bring this infertile subsoil to the surface, as a stratum in which seeds are to germinate. And where the soil is permeable to the depth of twelve or eighteen inches, or as low as the plough can penetrate, and is filled with fertilizing materials, deposited by the processes of nature, or by manure applied to the surface in cultivation, then the plough may run deep without fear of injury to the present crop, and the certainty of benefit to the future ones. We think the true method of rendering any soil deep and fertile, is to plough no deeper, and bring up no more of the infertile earth at a time to the surface, than can be thoroughly corrected by manures, to be incorporated with it, and thus made friable and productive. At each successive ploughing, if this course is followed, the soil will be gradually deepened and rendered productive to any desired ploughing. Judge Powell rendered his soils fertile to the depth of fourteen inches, and were the roots of plants have this depth of good earth to range in and seek their food, the farmer can hardly fail of securing first rate crops. Every part of a soil so prepared, is fit for the germination of seeds to the lowest depth to which the plough can reach; and the more thorough the ploughing is given, the greater will be the surface exposed to the benefits of aeration, or the ameliorating influences of the atmosphere. One of the greatest differences between the old and the new husbandry, depends on this question of ploughing. In the old mode, the plough was used year after year to the same depth, and the manure applied with reference to the crop solely, while the improvement of the soil was wholly left out of sight. As a natural consequence, "there was no depth of soil," and when manure failed, the fertility of the land was gone, with scarcely a possibility of renovation under such a process. In the new husbandry, the permanent improvement of the soil, by gradual manuring and deepening, is kept steadily in view; and hence the accumulation and use of manures has received an additional importance. The garden is usually far the most fertile part of the farm, and this is brought about by the gradual incorporation of manures with the subsoil raised at each successive ploughing, until the requisite depth and fertility is gained. On lands long ploughed to a uniform depth, as they were under the old system, the pressure of the plough on the same surface, gradually formed an impenetrable strata, thus forming a fatal obstruction to the roots of plants, where it did not naturally exist. In England, on soils inclining to clay, and which have been under the plough occasionally, or almost perpetually for the centuries, this impermeable pan is common, and one of the most decided advantages found to result from the subsoil plough, is the breaking up and demolition of this artificial obstruction to the spread and depth of the roots of plants. On the old cultivated fields of New England, the same difficulty exists more or less, and can be removed, and the soil rendered fertile by the same means so successful abroad.

The too frequent ploughing of land is not to be recommended in any case, and unless absolutely required to destroy foul weeds, it should receive no further moving than is requisite to fit it for a crop. The great mistake of Tull, was, that ploughing or pulverization would supersede the use of manuring. But experience shows, what indeed philosophy inculcates, that beyond a certain point, ploughing is injurious; and that, though essential benefits are derived to the soil from the action of atmospheric agents, manuring in some form, is indispensable to successful farming. It may be said that an application of manure should take place every time land is either plough-

ed or cropped. On land that has been brought to a high state of fertility, the decomposition of rich sward will usually prove a sufficient dressing for a single crop; but for a repetition or rotation of crops, manures cannot be withheld without a certain deterioration of the soil, and a probable lessening of the crop. Ploughing and manuring must go together, and without this combination, each will be found defective and incapable of producing such results as are certain to ensue when both separate processes are skilfully united. We are therefore disposed to consider every decided improvement in the plough, as a sure indication of progress in agriculture; a proof that another step in the correction and dissipation of ancient error has been gained; and the way opened and the means provided for still further and more important advances.—*Albany Cultivator*.

**PRODUCTIVE OATS.**—This day our attention is called by a gentleman who visited Pembroke yesterday, to some heads of oats produced from the field of Mr. Tilton, near his tavern on the main street of that town. They are of a kind, several bushels of which were brought from Vermont during the last winter, and sold for one dollar the bushel, called the *Scotch oats*. Mr. Tilton sowed two bushels of these upon an acre of ground along-side of the common oats. Our informant judged that the crop of the Scotch oats would be twice as great as the other kind. They are not quite as forward, but are much taller than the common kind. They resemble in length of head the horse-mane oats, which it will be recollected hang only in one tier: the head of the Scotch oats is of a double tier, or rather the oats seem to hang nearly equally around the stem. We have two of the heads from Mr. Tilton's field on which the oats hang to the length of full ten inches. An acre of ground well filled with stalks such as were exhibited to us, must produce an immense quantity of these oats. With the proper quantity of sowing and strength of ground, we suppose a hundred bushels of these oats might be raised on an acre. Mr. Tilton and other gentlemen who raise them will do well to preserve for seed all of these oats raised the present season.—*Hill's Monthly Visitor*.

**EARLY CORN.**—We have received from F. D. Pettit, of Franklin county, a sample of the early 'Golden Sioux,' of the second crop of this season. The ears are small, but well filled with perfect grains, of a rich golden color. We are favored by the same gentleman with a specimen of the 'Chinese Prolific.' The opinions of those who have tried this corn vary, and are not seldom in perfect contradiction. We are not informed of Mr. Pettit's opinion, but the specimens he has sent are of medium size in the ear, well filled with flinty grains.—*Nashville Agriculturist*.

**POTATOES.**—Don't suffer the potatoes, after they are dug, to lie upon the ground exposed to the sun and air a single day. By such a course they contract a poison that shows itself in the green color of the skin. They may be exposed long enough to become dry, but should then be gathered into baskets and removed to the house. If the cellar is a dry one, the sooner they are put into it the better; but if it be very moist, it will be the most judicious policy to let the potatoes remain in the barn or out-building covered up so as to exclude the light as much as possible, till there is a danger of heavy frosts, when they should be committed to winter quarters.—*Maine Cultivator*.

**TAKING UP BEES.**—According to the *Yankee Farmer*, this operation is generally delayed two months too long. Instead of being taken up in September, they should be taken up in July, as they usually grow lighter after the middle of July.

**HEAVY FLEECE.**—It is stated in the papers, that Mr. S. BROWNELL of Chautauque Co. in this state, sheared this season, 14 lbs. of wool from a Saxony sheep, which weighed, after the fleece was taken off, 130 lbs.

**HOGS POISONED.**—Several hogs have recently been killed in New-England, by drinking brine in which hams had been cured with the use of saltpetre. A man in Hartford also lost a fine hog, by giving him some refuse ham cured in that way.

**ROUP, OR GAFES IN POULTRY.**—Soap mixed with the food for chickens, or Indian meal wet up with soap suds, and fed to them, is said to be a cure for this disorder that is so fatal to poultry.



**INDIA.—The Botanical Gardens of Calcutta.**—I could wish to furnish your readers, through the medium of your instructive journal, with a brief description of these delightful gardens. They are kept in excellent order. The walks are long and well arranged for promenading in, being shaded on both sides by aspiring and spreading groups of palms, cedars, banyans, bignonians, mangoes, and other Oriental timber. The flowers, profusely disposed in all directions, seem to vie with each other in beauty and variety, whilst the groves of orange, citron, and lemon trees, when in full blossom, impart an odour of fragrant richness to the surrounding atmosphere. The varied family of the spice shrubs, comprehending the cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg and "cayeputah," combine to aromatise the air, and numerous "Trechili" (hummingbirds,) some of them as minute as butterflies, arrayed in iridescent plumage, are to be seen hovering over the sunny smiles of the opening flowers; the dark groves, all the while, breathing forth sweet and welcome music from the feathered songsters, which, concealed in their shady retreats, "while away the livelong day," in vocal revelry. Here and there, buried amid the luxuriant foliage of aloes and cactuses, is to be detected a grotesque cool-looking villa, the residence of some one of the curators or superintendents of these gardens, who accompany visitors around the premises, and point out to them the more rare and choice productions, which help to constitute this botanical conservatory. At the extremities of the walks are erected elegant temples, in some of which are carefully situated the busts of those who, in their day, have contributed their means, time, and attention towards improving this horticultural establishment. This Elysium (for such a classic appellation is by no means inappropriate to it) is intersected by four streams, over which are thrown several elegantly constructed bridges on a modern principle. On the banks, bowers and grottoes have been tastefully disposed, mantled with creepers, which, encircling the giant boughs of the lofty trees that impend over them, are encumbered with fairy flowers of every hue, whilst here and there the visitor, amid a wilderness of cinnamon trees, steals a glimpse of the river Hoogly, with its little skiffs flitting with their butterfly sails up and down the stream, his ears catching at intervals the distant song of the merry boatmen, as their paddles sport uniformly upon the spangled wave. These gardens have for some years past been under the immediate superintendence of Doctor Wallich, who has spent much of his time in bringing his charge to the state of perfection at which these grounds have at length arrived. In his arduous travels through the Nepal country he alighted upon and collected a great variety of plants and seeds, which were not before known to have been indigenous to the climate of India. He, among other valuable exotics, discovered the gentian shrub in Nepal; and it is mainly to this gentleman and to Captain Jenkins, we are indebted for the valuable discovery of the tea plant in Assam.

**Van Mons's Theory for the Amelioration of Fruits,** more particularly of pears and apples.—According to Van Mons's theory, trees raised from the fifth, sixth, and seventh generations, without interruption, from their first parents, ought to come sooner into fruit, and produce fruit of a better quality than trees of the first generation, or those raised from the first sowing. This, it is alleged by various physiologists, is very doubtful; and, at all events remains to be proved by facts. As a step towards this, M. Poiteau, in the spring of 1836, received from M. Van Mons 1000 seedling pear trees of two years growth, raised from the fifth and sixth generations in a direct line from the first parent. These trees M. Poiteau and M. Noisette planted in a favourable situation, at Mont Rouge, in the suburbs of Paris, and they were examined in December, 1837, by a commission named by the Horticultural Society at Paris. The trees were found in a healthy state, but had not then shown flower buds, though M. Van Mons had said that a part of them would fruit at the end of five years. Before planting these trees, the roots were pruned, and all the pieces which were cut off, were planted, and produced shoots; and by means of the plants so raised, MM. Poiteau and Noisette intend to ascertain whether the plants raised from the roots will come into fruit sooner than the seedlings from which the roots were taken. At all events, this is a very ingenious and effectual mode of multiplying seedling rosaceous plants. It is highly creditable to the Horticultural Society of Paris, that, in 1834, they offered a premium of 1000 francs to him who, between that time and 1846, should obtain the best fruit from seedling pears and apples. MM.

Poiteau and Noisette, also deserve the highest praise for the exertions they are making to collect together varieties of fruit from all quarters, with a view to proving them and correcting the nomenclature. (*Annales d'Hort de Paris*, vol. xxi. p. 314.)

**A BANK WORTH HAVING.**—It is a cry often heard in these times, that banks won't discount. We know a bank whose vault is well stored with the richest treasures, which is open to all who are disposed to apply, and which, through all the pressure, has been as ready to discount as in the most prosperous time. Gentle reader! if you are content to quit speculation, and willing simply to make your mark, you can be accommodated. This bank has a perpetual charter, and is known as the Grand Bank of Terra Firma; an entrance may be found upon the sunny side of most of our hills.

Its keys, which you must grasp without gloves, are the plough, the spade, and the hoe. The only security it requires is industry, endorsed by temperance, and it seldom offers any thing but substantial currency. Those who have made themselves lean by complaining of hard times and the scarcity of money, need only try one experiment, and the sooner they take the responsibility the better. Application should be made early in the season.

**CROPS.**—From every point we learn that corn, oats, roots and grass are in abundance. We suggest the propriety of taking good care of the crop—there may be little or nothing raised another year.—Cotton, in Tennessee, has mostly run into stocks and leaves. In a few fields we have examined, there are remarkably few bolls. We were raised in the cotton field, and we are certain that cotton in this country is too uncertain; and we do sincerely wish that farmers would turn their attention to something more sure.—*Nash. Agriculturist.*

#### HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

##### HEALTH.

**Worms.**—A popular doctrine, which prevails to a very great extent is, that nearly all the diseases during a particular period of childhood, owe their origin to worms. The moment, therefore, the pallid and suffering countenance of an infant, its restlessness and moans of anguish, indicate it to be the subject of disease, it is forced to swallow, in succession, almost every prescription of reputed virtue in the destruction of these insects. If a worm or two be expelled, and the child recovers, the doctrine is confirmed; but even on the contrary, should none be detected or death itself take place, suspicion is not for a moment excited that the opinion of the case may have been erroneous, and the remedies administered improper or even pernicious.

The public have yet to learn that worms are by no means such pernicious inmates of the bowels as is generally supposed; that in a majority of cases they are rather the concomitant than the cause of the disease. Often the symptoms which are ascribed to their presence, indicate rather the commencement of serious disease of the stomach itself, constant in its progress, and in not a few instances, sooner or later extending to the brain and producing dropsy of this organ. The remedies popularly prescribed for destruction of worms, are under such circumstances, not merely useless, but in the highest degree improper. They augment the existing mischief, and not unfrequently hurry on to a fatal termination, a disease, which, under proper professional care might have been speedily cured.

Some of the prescriptions most commonly employed in domestic practice, in these cases, are garlic or tansy steeped in spirits, a strong solution of common salt, pink-root tea, &c. If parents would only reflect that most of these will reddens and inflame the skin when applied to it, and that the inner surface of the stomach is far more delicate than the exterior covering of the body, they would certainly pause before they introduced into the former articles of so irritating a nature; articles which cannot be administered, even to an adult in a state of health, and which, when the stomach is already the seat of the disease can be viewed only in the light of active poisons.

We do not pretend to say that worms are never productive of injurious effects: all we desire is to point out to parents and nurses, the impropriety, and even danger, of administering, with the view of destroying these animals, active remedies of the real effects of which they know but little, and during the existence of symptoms on whose actual cause they are still less informed.

The foregoing remarks apply with equal force to all those articles popularly vended under the imposing appellation of "worm destroyers." Many of these contain ingredients productive of deleterious effects under every circumstance. No one of them can be administered to a child without jeopardizing its health, if not its life.—*Journal of Health.*

#### LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The steam ship Great Western arrived at New York on Sunday.

Contrary to former advices there is a renewal of the war spirit, and consequently of preparations between France and England. A general panic, the withdrawal of many English residents from Paris, the rapid decline of stocks, and the tone of the journals, make the prospect of hostilities more apparent than on the first announcement of the treaty among the Four Powers. On the other hand, the horrible consequences to all the contending parties, both commercially and politically, leave it very doubtful whether they will rush into a war, the evils of which defy calculation.

We cannot but think that all the discontent manifested by the inhabitants of Paris with regard to the government, must warn the King not to distract his attention by an extraneous contest, while vigilance so constant and a force so large are requisite to overawe his disaffected subjects. Every opinion however on the result is mere speculation. No positive light is thrown by any authority now before us, and of the news as it stands, must each one draw his own conclusion.

American securities had suffered in common with all others from the threatened appeal to arms. We find no quotations of United States Bank. Mr. Jaudon returned in the Great Western.

The prospect of the harvest all over England is most excellent.

The 1st division of the British fleet, consisting of 15 vessels of War, has left Singapore for Canton, to commence attacks.

Cotton was down 1-8th of a penny.

Great preparations are making in the naval departments in England for the expected war.

There has been an insurrection in Paris, but it was soon put down. The funds at London are falling with alarming celerity. The British Three per cents. are as low as 87 5-8, and those of France are down to 76, with every probability of a further retreat before the end of the current week. Investment was out of the question, and as the sellers were numerous and on the increase a much greater decline was expected.

**LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 11, 1840.**—The public papers will shew you the increased excitement and uneasiness in regard to the eastern question since the departure of the Britannia steamer 4th inst. and the serious fall in both the French and British funds, particularly the former, and which is in part attributed to the disturbances in Paris. This state of things acts unfavorably on the money market, and in some measure checks business operations generally. The British funds have rallied a little the last day or two.

The Cotton market has been very quiet and languid, increased by some failures at Manchester, but holders very generally have remained firm, so that there is no decided decline in prices; though it would not be possible to sell largely without submitting to a concession of 1-8 per ct lb. which however has not been done except in a very limited way; still the market is a shade lower. The sales for the week ended this day, amount to only 14,830 bales, of which 3,380 are Upland at 5a6d—4,680 Orleans at 5a7d—5,450 Alabama and Mobile at 4a6d, and 60 Sea Island at 13a17 d per lb. The speculative demand is still nearly or quite suspended. The stock in this port is now estimated at 502,000 bales, of which about 440,000 is American Cotton.

The duty on Wheat has to-day advanced to 6½ per qr. and on Flour to 4¼ per bbl.; on the 18th inst. it is expected to advance another stage, and to continue rapidly rising until it reaches 20½ per qr. and 12½ per bbl. The accounts of the progress of the harvest continue very favorable, and the opinion now seems very general that the product will exceed an average.—Wheat is dull at 8½a9½ per 70 lbs. but there has been rather more doing in Flour the last few days at 34½a35½ per bbl. duty paid.

Yesterday 1000 bbls. Turpentine sold by auction at 11½ per ordinary, to 12½ per cwt. for very prime new. No change of interest in other articles.

Yours, respectfully,

BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.

**London, Sept. 11th.**—The supplies of American Tobacco are greatly reduced in London, and the holders are demanding higher rates. The only business of this day has consequently been in 100 hogsheads of New Kentucky of middling to good quality, at 5da6d per lb.

The prospect of a war in Europe has caused a rise in the value of Saltpetre and Lead.

The London Journal of Commerce of the 28th ult. contains the following statement of the Tobacco trade:

Tobacco sold in bond may be imported and warehoused for five years, at an expense of only 4s per hhd. and reshipped without paying any duty, subject to an allowance of



shrinkage from the seller to the buyer of 30 lb. per hhd. on Virginia and Kentucky, and 15 lb. per hhd. on Maryland, on the landing weights; the draft of the former 8 lbs. and the latter 4 lbs. with a tret on all sorts of 4 lb. per 104 lb. When taken out for home consumption pays a duty of 3s per lb (2s 9d B P) with the same allowances of draft and tret as for exportation, but the duty is charged on the nett weight. Manufactured tobacco or segars pays a duty of 9s per lb.

Maryland, fine yellow	Ohio (none) per lb.	
Yellow,		
Fine and good colored,	per lb.	6d to 7d
Coloury,		44d to 5d
Light brown and leafy,		4d to 44d
Brown,		
Fine colored scrubs, (none)		0d to 0d
Ordinary do.		0d to 0d
In parcels of mixed quality,		
Cargoes for a market,		
Virginia, fine Irish and spinners,	74d to 8d	
Middling do.	64d to 7d	
Fine long light leafy,	64d to 74d	
Good and middling do.	6d to 64d	
Ordinary light and dry,	54d to 64d	
Fine black sweet scent,	6d to 7d	
Middling do.	5d to 54d	
Part blacks,	4d to 44d	
Ordinary and heated,	3d to 34d	
Mixed parcels, ord. and good	5d to 6d	nominal,
mid. and fine		
Strip leaf, or lux, fine,	8d to 9d	
middling,	64d to 74d	
ordinary and short,	4d to 6d	
Kentucky and Carolina,	6d to 7d	
Fine long light leafy, nominal,		
Good middling do.	5d to 54d	
Middling light and dry,		
Fine blacks, scarce,	6d to 7d	
Middling,	5d to 54d	
Ordinary,	34d to 44d	
Mixed parcels,	4d to 6d	
Country damaged, (none)		
Strip leaf, fine light leafy,	74d to 84d	
Middling and ordinary,	54d to 74d	
Cargoes for a market, (manifest weight)		
Petersburg and Richmond (none)		
Rejected, one asked 32s		
Kentucky (none.)	Stalks for market.	
Negrohead,	64d 94d 124d per lb.	
Amersfoort,	44d 12d	
Varinas,	2s 9d 3s	
St. Domingo leaf,	10d 1s 4d	
Havana and Cumana,	8d 1s 5s 6d	
Turkey (nominal)	9d 11d	
Cuba, in rolls,	8d 9d	
East India Leaf,	24 4d 6d	
Havana Segars, in bond,	5s 9s 12s 14s	
Columbian Leaf and Roll,	11d 13d	
Stock of Tobacco remaining in the Warehouses Aug. 1, 1840.		
Virginia,	hhd. and tierces	2371
Kentucky,		2679
Ditto Negrohead,	kegs	623
Maryland,	hhd.	1162
Canadian,		
Varinas,	baskets	75
St. Domingo Leaf,	ceroons & cases	1052
Turkey and Ukraine,	cases	80
East India and China,	bales	534
Amersfoort and German,		511
Havana and Cuba,	boxes & ceroons	3270
Segars and Cheroots,	boxes & cases	558
Stoff,	packages	59
Columbian leaf,		2225
Brazil Roll,		4
Porto Rico,		270

## BALTIMORE MARKET.

**Tobacco.**—The demand for Maryland Tobacco, which has been quite animated for some time past, has this week considerably increased, and sales have consequently taken place to a large extent. The receipts of this description continue full, and every lot which is not held above the current rates is readily purchased for shipment. Prices for the last three weeks have been gradually improving, and we now advance our quotations about 50 cents on all descriptions, the article being considered fully that much better. We quote inferior and common \$4 a \$5.50 middling to good \$5.50 a \$7.50; good \$8 a \$8.50, and fine \$9 a \$13. The great bulk of the sales is at \$4 a \$7.50. Ohio Tobacco has also experienced an increased demand, and prices show an upward tendency, although we do not alter quotations. The sales of the week comprise about 400 hhd. We quote inferior and common at \$4 a \$4.50; Middling \$5; Good \$5.50 a \$6.50; fine red \$7 a \$8; ditto Wrappery \$8 a \$12; and fine yellow at \$7.50 a \$10. The inspections of the week comprise 1047 hhd. Maryland; 470 hhd. Ohio; and 7 hhd. Virginia—total 1524 hhd.

**Flour.**—The market for Howard street Flour continues

inactive, and sales on Saturday were to a small extent only at \$5.124 and \$5.184 for good common brands. We have heard of no transactions to-day. The receipt price continues at about \$5 to \$5.06.

We hear of no sales of City Mills Flour; it is held at \$5. Small sales of Susquehanna Flour are making at \$5.25.

**Grain.**—We quote fair to prime new Md. and Virginia reds at 90a100 cents. Sales of two parcels of white were made to-day at 105 and 110 cents. A sale of good old Pennsylvania red was made on Saturday at 104 cents. None in market to-day.

We quote white Corn at 54 cents, and yellow at 56 cents. Rye, Md. at 58a60 cents, and Oats at 27 cts.

**Wool.**—Washed, Saxony 40a474, Full Merino, 35a42 3-4 blood do 33a374, 1-2 do do 32a33, 1-4 and common 30a31, Unwashed Saxony and Merino 20a23, 3 4a1-2 and common 20a. Pulled —

**Cattle.**—On Monday there was a very large stock of Beef Cattle offered for sale at the drove yards, amounting in all to about 1000 head. About 400 were taken by city butchers at an average of \$5.50 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs. for good to prime cattle. These prices show a decline of about 50 cents per 100 lbs. on the prices paid last week for the same description. Some few head of very inferior quality were sold at prices much below those named, and for a few of very superior a higher price was obtained. We quote \$5.50 to \$6.50 as the current price for good fat cattle. Live Hogs are in good supply and are selling at \$6.25 to \$6.75 for good to prime.

**Cotton.**—A sale of 54 bales Alabama Cotton at 11 cents, 6 months.

**Fish.**—No. 3 Mackerel have improved a little. Small sales are making at \$7.50 a \$8 for No. 3; \$12 for No. 2; and \$15 for No. 1. Shad are scarce—holders ask \$7.50 a \$8. Sales of Herrings at \$2.62 a \$2.75. The inspections of the week comprise 116 bbls. and 14 half bbls. Mackerel, and 1100 bbls. Herrings.

**Clover Seed.**—Has declined and we now quote prime new at \$6 to \$6.50 per bushel from stores.

**Flax Seed.**—The wagon price continues at \$1, and the store price at \$1.124 per bushel.

**Timothy Seed.**—We note a sale of new at \$3 per bushel. The article is now held higher.

**Molasses.**—At auction on Thursday, 236 hhd. and 6 tierces Cuba were sold at 24 a 244 cents.

**Provisions.**—The transactions in barrel provisions have been confined this week to the ordinary sales to the retail trade, and we continue to quote the nominal price of Mess Pork at \$16.50 to \$17; Prime at \$15; Mess Beef at \$14.50, No. 1 at \$12.50 and Prime at \$10.50. The stock of all descriptions of Bacon is very small, and the sales of the week have been to a fair extent at prices fully sustaining last week's quotations for all descriptions. We continue to quote Prime Western assorted at 10 cents; Hams of strictly prime quality at 15 cents, and inferior at 124 to 14 cents; Shoulders at 9 to 10 cents, and Middlings at 10 to 11 cents. There is no stock of Baltimore cured in market. Small sales of yellow Western Butter in kegs at 11 cents. Baltimore Lard No. 1 in barrels is held at 114 cents and in kegs at 124 cents, with limited sales. The inspections of the week comprise 244 barrels Beef; 478 kegs Butter; and 46 bbls. and 9 kegs Lard.

**Sugars.**—At auction on Thursday 77 hhd. Porto Rico were sold at \$7.50 a 7.60. A parcel of 67 hhd. St. Croix was sold at auction and private sale at \$8.15 a \$9.25. We note private sales of New Orleans, in small parcels, at \$7.75 a \$8.

**Philadelphia, Sept. 25.**—Flour has been dull since the last English advices; the export demand is limited.—We hear of no sales of fresh Pa. under \$5.25, but a small decline is looked for—1000 bbls. Brandywine Flour at \$5.37; rye flour \$3.25; 50 bbls second quality Starch at 5c per lb. Pennsylvania Wheat is dull at \$1.08 per bushel; sales prime Southern at \$1.05; inferior and light do. dull at 80a90c; yellow corn by the cargo 59a60c; white do 55a56c; Oats scarce and wanted at 26a27c; Flax Seed \$1.19a1.20 per bushel. Sales of Cotton 90 bales New Orleans at 11a12c; 60 do fair Mobile at 12c, 4 mos. Sales 400 bbls North County Turpentine at \$2.25 per bbl; Georgetown Tar at \$1.50; large bbls. \$2; Rosin \$1.50a3, as in quality; Pitch \$2a2.25; Spirits Turpentine 29c per gallon; stocks generally light. Cleared 250 bbls Rosin. Bacon is steady at former prices; Mess Pork \$174; Prime do \$144 per bbl; Lard 12a124c per lb. Sales of Rice at 44c, with light stocks.—Cleared 25 casks. The Sugar market scantily supplied in first hands of all kinds. The few sales made, have been at prices, which will most likely be maintained till next crop comes in. But few operations in Tobacco have been made this week—the stock in first hands being generally light. Sales of fair Kentucky at 8c per lb, 4 mos.—Cleared 194 hhd. 50 bales for Bremen. The sales of Wool to manufacturers have rather fallen off this week, but prices are without material change. The quantity of Beef Cattle at the market is sufficient for the present demand, but prices have advanced from 50c to \$1 per cwt. as in condition. Hogs dull at \$5a64; Sheep market well supplied, and sales made at \$1.75a3.25.

**At Lynchburg, Sept. 26th,** the extreme prices of passed Tobacco, \$6.50a13.50; inferior to common 6.50a7; common to good 7a8; good to fine 8a9.50; good to fine manufacturing

8a12; extra quality 12a15; lugs 3a5.60. Flour, by wholesale, \$4a4.50; Wheat 80a85c; Corn 2a2.25 per bbl.

**New Orleans, Sept. 16.**—A large business has been doing the last three days in Cotton.—The sales during that time sum up to 2700 bales, half of this was taken for Northern markets, and the balance for European, and principally the Liverpool market. Quotations for new do not require to be altered, they remain at 94a91c for middling fair, 10c for fair, 10a11c for good fair, and 11c and up for good and fine. There is one fancy crop of 50 bales Mississippi in the market, and is held at 15c.—13c has been refused. Quotations in old are, ordinary middling, 7a8, middling fair 8a9c, fair 9a10. There is very little remaining in first hands. One of the city papers have made an estimate of the crop of '40 and '41, but no correct idea can yet be formed. At this time last year the popular estimate in this city was but 15 to 1,600,000 bales, and the receipts now in port show 2,125,000 bales, with 80 to 100,000 bales remaining in South Carolina, Georgia, and South Alabama. Sugars have undergone no change—the stock is very much reduced in the city. Superfine Flour \$6 by most holders, although \$54 has been taken in large lots. The high price asking for Pork prevents buyers entering the market except for immediate use. A lot of Pork has just arrived from New York. This is a strange freak in mercantile transactions, when this place is the great outlet for provisions from the West. A very fair demand for Bacon has been experienced. The stock is very light, and holders are firm at 9, 10a11 and 12c for shoulders, sides and hams.

**At Alexandria, on Friday,** the wagon price of flour was \$5; wheat 95a106c; rye 60; corn 50a51c. for white, and 52a 54c. for yellow.

**At Cincinnati, on the 19th,** Flour sold at \$3.62a3.70; Whiskey 18c; Wheat 52c for new and 62c for old; Oats 16 a 18c; Rye 45a50c; Lard 10a11c. Bacon, from stores, hog round, 9c, hams 11a12c, sides 9a94c shoulders 7a74c. Pork—clear \$17.

**At the Brighton (Boston) Cattle Market, on Monday,** there were 725 heeves, 4300 sheep. Beef cattle sold lower than the week previous. A few extra quality \$6; first quality \$5.50a5.75; second quality \$5a5.25; third quality \$4a4.78. Sheep sold in lots at 1.17, 1.25, 1.36, 1.50, 1.67, 1.88, 1.92, \$2 and 2.50.

**At Richmond, (Va.) on Friday,** country Flour was in good demand at \$5.25, stock and receipts unusually light. Sales of City Mills Flour at \$6.—Wheat good to prime red 105a 110 cents; good to prime white 110a115c; inferior wheat 75a 100c. Corn 50c per wagon loads, dull sale. Oats 30c. In Tobacco the inspections and receipts are daily growing smaller; rather more animation in the market at a small advance on prices of last week.

**At Wilmington, (N. C.) on Wednesday,** Turpentine was sold at 1.774, and was in good demand; not much getting down at the moment. Tar, last sale at \$1.36. The season was pretty much over for the article, and but small quantities offering. Pitch \$1.754; Rosin \$1.37a1.50. Spirits of Turpentine 27a28c being distillers prices. Shipping lumber sold at \$7.

**At Petersburg, (Va.) on Thursday,** the extremes of Cotton were 74a94c. All descriptions of Tobacco in fair demand; middling good to good qualities, dry, have advanced full fifty cents on last week prices.—Primings \$2.75a3; lugs \$3.75a5, 50, leaf common 5.50a6.50, ordinary to good 74a94, and good to best \$9a11. Wheat \$1a1.05 for red, and 1.05a1.10 for white.

**At Boston, on Thursday,** the flour market was very inactive, but as the stock of all kinds was unusually small, no lower prices had been submitted to. Oats—Southern at 31a 32c. Cotton steady demand and prices firm.

**At Georgetown, on Friday,** flour sold at 5.064c. 5.124.

**At New York, on Saturday,** Sales of Clean Russia Hemp at \$235.—Moderate sales of Missouri Pig Lead at 5 cts, 4 mos. Sales Porto Rico Molasses at 30a32 cts; Havanna Tart, at 21a22; Nuevitas 33 cts, all 4 mos. Wilmington Turpentine has sold at \$2.574, cash. Sales City Mess Pork at \$16, 124 cts in kegs and 11c, cash. Sugars are without change —St Croix at 84a9 cts; Cuba Muscovado 7 5-8; Havanna Brown, 74a84; White do. 94a11 cts, all 4 mos. Holders of Genesee Flour demand \$4.88 and make some sales; some small parcels have been sold at \$4.81; Ohio, in flat hoops, sold at \$4.75. There are several parcels of Wheat on the market. Sales were made yesterday of fair Ohio at 100c., but buyers offer 103 to-day for the same article and are refused. Corn 58 cts. wt. Rye is dull again, and can only be quoted 60a62 cts.

**Mobile Sept. 19th.** Cotton—The market has been very firm at former prices, with sales of about 250 bales, the principal part of which new crop. The range of prices have been for old 7 to 94 cts; new 9a10c. A small lot of new, classing something better than fair, is held at 104c.

**Flour.**—The prices have receded considerably, owing to anticipated receipts from the north. Sales of Baltimore free at \$74a74; small lots do in half bbls at \$7-8. Western s.f. held generally at \$74a74, with light sales.

Provisions are generally without alteration, and but little enquired after.

AN OVERSEER WANTED—Apply at this office.



## BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES—Slacked, 10	SUGARS—
COFFEE—Ha. lb. 9 1/2	Hav. wh. 100lb. 10 a 12 00
Rio 9 1/2	do brown 7 00n 00
COTTON—N. Car. lb. 8 1/2	N. Orleans 7 00n 00
Virgin, good, lb. —	LIME—Burnt, 35 a 40
Upland, 8 a 11	PROVISIONS—
Alabama, 00 a 00	Beef, Balt. mess, 14 50
Louisiana, pri. 9 a 11 1/2	Pork, do do 16 00
Tennessee 8 a 9	do prime 14 50
FEATHERS—	Bacon, country as. lb 10
Am. geese, lb. 40 a 50	Hams, Balt. cured 16
FISH—	Midd'gs, do do 10a 11
Shad, No. 1, bl. 7 25	Lard, West. & Balt. 12 1/2
Herrings 2 67	Butter, in kegs, No. 2, 13 1/2
BEANS, white 1 25a 37	Cheese, in casks, lb. 8
Peas, black eye 1 50a —	RICE—pr 100 lb. 3 75a 00
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl. 3 00	SALT—Liv. gr. bush. 32
do. hhd. —	SEEDS—Cloverdo. 6a 50
Chopped Rye 100lb. 1 60	Timothy do. 3 00 a 3 50
Ship stuff, bush. 36a 00	TEAS—Hyson, lb. 56a 00
Shorts, 13 a 14	Y. Hyson 37a 74
NAVAL STORES—	Gunpowder 60a 00
Pitch, bbl. 1 75	Imperial 55 a 60
Tar, 1 50a 1 75	WAGON FREIGHTS—
PLASTER PARIS—	To Pittsburgh 100lb. 1 25
Cargo, ton, 3 18	To Wheeling, 1 50
Ground, bbl. 1 37a 1 50	

## CALVES WANTED.

The subscriber is authorized to purchase from 12 to 18 Calves, from 6 weeks to 2 months old, which can be recommended as from good milkers—the breed not a particular object, though a mixture of the Durham, Devon or Ayrshire with the country breeds would be preferred—for which a fair price will be paid. Refer to so 30 S. SANDS, office American Farmer.

## SAXONY RAMS—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

The subscriber offers for sale very low two Bucks of the Saxony breed; the owner wishing to change his breed will sell them very low, or exchange them for Bakewell.

I also offer Bakewell Rams of the most respectable breeders, at from 20 to 50 & 100 dollars—Ewe Lambs 12 to 20 dollars. Bucks 15 dollars—Ewes, 2 to 4 years old, 20 dollars.

A Setter Dog, well broke, and a Pointer ready to be broke, for sale—Also, Norfolk thin rined PIGS—and Bifield do. so 30

## DEVON BULL FOR SALE

He is full bred, between 2 and 3 years old, of good size and form, deep rich color, and in fine order. Price \$55, deliverable in this city, or put on board a vessel if required. Apply to S. SANDS, aug 25 at Farmer office.

Also, a BOAR of the Tuscarora breed (cross of the Berkshire and China,) 11 months old, price \$20. Also 3 pair PIGS, same breed, 6 weeks to 2 months old, very low.

Also, a BULL CALF, by an imported Ayrshire Bull, out of an excellent country cow—he is beautifully spotted, red and white,—price \$17.

## ROCK WHEAT, GARDEN SEEDS, &amp;c.

Just received on consignment, 13 bushels genuine ROCK WHEAT which we offer for sale at \$3 per bushel. We have also just received from the neighborhood of London a small parcel of genuine Luscious seed,—a supply of Mangle Wurtzel and French or Silesia Sugar Beet,—also Cabbage seeds of all kinds, both early and late. A choice assortment of Peas, among which are Knight's Marrow, Green Imperial, Magnumbonum, early Charlton, Blue Prussian, &c. and a full assortment of the most true and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, such as we have had the pleasure of supplying the neighborhood of Baltimore with these last 25 years. Our present stock of seeds are very superior. Orders from all parts of the U. States, with remittance, will be promptly attended to if addressed to SAML. AULT & SON, Corner of Calvert and Water streets, Baltimore.

P. S. We have made arrangements with an eminent Seedsmen in the neighborhood of London for a full supply of Mangle Wurtzel and French or Silesia Sugar Beet seed of first quality, which enables us to sell the genuine article at 50 cts. per lb. S. A. & SON. so 23.

## BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The Subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from the stock of Col. Bement and Mr. Loring, of Albany, N. Y., and importations from England. He will also have a few Tuscarora's, bred from pure Berkshire and China stock. They will be ready for delivery from 1st to 15th Oct. Address ag 12 JNO. P. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.

## THRESHING MACHINES.

The subscriber has on hand several very superior Threshing Machines and Horse Powers of his own manufacture and which he can warrant to be equal to any machine of the kind ever made in this country.

He has also two of Pitts Railway horse powers on hand calculated for two horses to work on it at a time, these also were made on my premises.—He has likewise on hand two of Mr. Urmey's horse powers & threshing machines for sale.

Horse powers and Threshing machines will be sold separately from each other if required. Also on hand his general assortment of Ploughs & plough castings at wholesale and retail, as well as a large stock of his celebrated Cylindrical Straw Cutters, corn-shellers, wheat fans, cultivators, &c. &c. and a few of F. H. Smith's lime carts or lime spreaders still on hand, Landreth's garden seeds always on hand at retail.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street.  
above Charles st.

## CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, &amp;c.

FOR SALE.—A full bred (Herd book) AYRSHIRE COW, in calf by a full bred Bull of same breed.—Also a full bred Ayrshire BULL CALF, 7 to 8 months old—to be sold together for \$350.

Also, a full bred DEVON BULL, between 2 and 3 years old, of a deep, rich color, and in fine order—price \$75.

A 2 year old DURHAM BULL, of high blood, (Herd book) \$420. Also several spring calves of the same breed, at from \$50 to \$100, according to quality.

Also a BULL CALF of the pure HEREFORDSHIRE breed, 10 months old, \$100; and a BULL CALF, 4 months old, and a HEIFER CALF, 4 1/2 months old, both sired by Bement's "Dallimore," out of full bred Devonshire cows,—price for the two, \$220.—They are large of their size, and said to be very superior calves.—The Bull is dark red with white face; the heifer is also dark red with two white spots in her cheeks.

Also, a very superior BERKSHIRE BOAR, 2 years old last April, sired by the imported boar "Sidney," dam imported "Teggy,"—price \$110.—Also Berkshire breeding SOWS, from 2 to 5 years old—prices from \$50 to \$100.

Also, 3-4 NEAPOLITAN and 1-4 CHINA PIGS, price \$25 per pair. These pigs do not grow to great size, but are remarkable for the quality of their flesh. In England they are cultivated by the gentry for their own tables—they are distinguished by having little or no hair on them.

Also, a 3-4 DURHAM BULL, principally white, price \$67.

Gentlemen having Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. for sale, may find it advantageous to furnish the subscriber with a list of the same, with the prices, deliverable in Baltimore, with satisfactory evidence that they are as represented by them. SAMUEL SANDS, Office of the American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.

Sept. 9.

## JOHN SULLIVAN &amp; SON,

Have removed to No. 26 LIGHT STREET WHARF, (corner of Conway street, opposite State Tobacco Warehouse No. 3) where they will continue to transact a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. Having a spacious warehouse, and ample wharf and pavement room, they are prepared for the landing and reception of all kinds of produce, as COTTON, TOBACCO, FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LEAD, &c. and as they have had much experience in that line of business, to which they are exclusively devoted, they feel assured they can give satisfaction to all who may employ them. Liberal advances will be made on consignments, and information as to markets promptly communicated when required. REFERENCES—Talbot Jones & Co., Erskine & Eichelberger, Duval, Keighler & Co., Geo. R. Gaither & Co., Chaney Brooks & Co., Baltimore. so 2 3m

## JOHN T. DURDING &amp; CO.

Offer to the public generally, a large stock of ploughs, embracing all the most approved kinds—Self-sharpeners, Wiley, Beach, New-York, Hillside, &c; Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Page's Corn and Seed Dropper, Wheat Fan and Grain Cradle, with a general assortment of useful articles. Castings for ploughs and machinery of all descriptions furnished to order by the pound or ton. Repairs done with neatness and despatch. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves. Prices on all articles made on the most pleasing terms.

Grant and Elliott-streets, rear of Dinsmore and Kyle's. fe 26

## HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 v

## LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 22, 3m

E. J. COOPER & Co.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two-third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2 1/2 feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty-street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines; Tanning do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tanning the same, of various kinds, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times), an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles-street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning-shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. GEORGE PAGE.

## PATENT LIME SPREADERS.

Robert Sinclair, Jr. & Co., having purchased the exclusive privilege of manufacturing the above machine in the city of Baltimore, are prepared to furnish them at the low price of \$30 each. They can be attached and worked by any description of farm cart or wagon, thus saving the expense of purchasing a cart with the spreader. In addition to spreading lime they answer equally well for spreading manure, plaster, ashes, and with care in feeding will sow grain with great regularity. We submit the following certificate, the signers of which are well known in Maryland as being honorable and practical farmers:

The undersigned having purchased and used the machines for spreading lime, made and sold by Robt. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. have no hesitation in pronouncing them admirably adapted for the purpose for which they are intended.

They therefore recommend these machines to the public as among the most valuable of the lately invented labor saving machines, and have no doubt that all persons who may use them will concur in this opinion.

John Ridgely of H.,  
S. Worthington,  
Jno. T. H. Worthington,  
Henry Fite,  
Geo. Beltzhoover.

Wm. Gall,

J. Reardan,

Wilson M. Cary,

Jesse Garrett,

June 28th, 1839.

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## DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate

PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES.

April 29, 1840—1 y.

## A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

Is wanted by a German, who can produce good testimonials of his capacity, &c. Apply at the office of the American Farmer.